

MACRANCYLUS LITTORALIS (BROUN) IN CALIFORNIA,  
WITH A NOTE ON PHLOEOPHAGUS PROTENSUS  
(WOLLASTON)

(Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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MACRANCYLUS LITTORALIS (Broun)

*Eutornus littoralis* Broun, 1880. Manual of New Zealand Coleoptera, 1:536.  
*Macrancylus franciscanus* Van Dyke, 1953. Pan-Pacific Entomologist, 29(2):  
107-108. *New synonymy.*

Dr. Van Dyke ended the description of his new species with the statement: "Since it occurs in driftwood, it is possible that *M. franciscanus* is an introduced species."

With this in mind, in November, 1953 I sent a paratype to Sir Guy A. K. Marshall at the British Museum. He replied "On receiving your material I looked up the species described by Broun from New Zealand, because within the last 20 years two New Zealand Cossonines have established themselves in southern England. There I soon found *Macrancylus franciscanus* Van Dyke, which had been described by Broun as *Eutornus littoralis* in 1880. In 1893 Broun described two other species, *E. cylindricus* and *E. parvulus*, also from the sea-shore, which are in my opinion inseparable from *littoralis*."

Because it inhabits logs on the sea shore, *M. littoralis* is likely to spread steadily along the Pacific Coast, but is presumably not of economic importance. According to the literature, it is illustrated in the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, vol. 41, pl. 16, fig. 12.

PHLOEOPHAGUS PROTENSUS (Wollaston)

*Rhyncolus protensus* Wollaston, 1873. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1873, p. 647.  
*Rhyncolus protensus* Wollaston, Buchanan, 1946. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.,  
41(4):136.

Although this species was described as from California, the first reference to it in American literature seems to be that of Buchanan.

Sir Guy Marshall writes that *P. protensus* has turned up in some numbers in Egypt. Three specimens from Alexandria, Egypt, compared by him with Wollaston's type, are before me. They most closely resemble *P. californicus* Van Dyke, but are at once distinguished from it and from all described North American

species by the widely separated front coxae. In our species the front coxae are separated by a width only slightly greater than that of an apical (claw bearing) front tarsal segment. In *P. protensus* their separation is equal to the width of a front tibia.

*P. protensus* has apparently not been collected in California since its description in 1873. This, coupled with its present occurrence in Egypt, suggest that it is very doubtfully a North American species.

*Acknowledgment.* I am indebted to Sir Guy Marshall for notes, and for comparing specimens with the types.

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#### BOOK NOTICE

FOREST ENTOMOLOGY IN HAWAII. AN ANNOTATED CHECK-LIST OF THE INSECT FAUNAS OF THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE HAWAIIAN FORESTS. By Otto H. Swezey (edited by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg). 266 pp., 32 text figs. B. P. Bishop Museum Special Publication 44. Honolulu, August 2, 1954. Price \$4.00.

The Hawaiian forest plants are listed alphabetically by their generic names (with a few cross-referenced exceptions, such as "Grasses"), and under each species the associated insects are grouped by orders and families. Each insect species has a citation to its original description; the list of References comprises pp. 231-247. The index is inclusive, but species names must be sought under the alphabetized generic names of current usage.

This list is based on the notes made by Dr. Swezey in over 40 years of rearing miscellaneous insects, with some additional data from the literature. It is full of interesting facts, and the more man's "progress" changes the endemic fauna and flora, the more will this paper be valued as a record.—HUGH B. LEECH, *Department of Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

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#### BOOK NOTICE

THE EVOLUTION AND TAXONOMY OF THE SARCOPHAGINAE (Diptera, Sarcophagidae). By Selwyn S. Roback, Illinois Biol. Monogr., Vol. 23, Nos. 3-4, pp. v + 181, incl. 34 pls., 1 text fig., 9 charts. University of Illinois Press, Urbana; December, 1954. Price \$5.00 (cloth), \$4.00 (paper).

Some of the section heading are: Morphology and Terminology, Phylogeny, Biogeography, Nutritive Evolution, and Classification. This last contains a synopsis of tribes and subtribes (males) which is in the form of a key, but is said not to be a key for the identification of specimens; and a key to the genera (males only), for which the included species are listed. Seven new genera and 4 new subgenera are erected.—HUGH B. LEECH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*